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Norwich, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1915.

**The Circulation of The Bulletin**  
The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in the state. It is delivered to 3,000 of the 4,653 houses in Norwich and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 400 houses in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.  
Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and six rural free delivery routes.  
The Bulletin is sold in every town and village in R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.  
**CIRCULATION**  
1901, average.....4,412  
1905, average.....5,920  
December 25.....9,100

**INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.**  
Much emphasis is being laid on the fact, by supporters of the administration and the democratic policy in general, that the war has been practically a decided increase in volume of business at the present time, and among other things it is pointed out that one large manufacturing company has recently announced a dividend of 30 per cent., that other corporations are increasing dividends at their capacity, with some working certain departments all night in the "balancing up" process. Attention is also being directed to the announcement by a Boston paper following a survey of the field that in one week two companies declared initial dividends, two resumed dividends and three increased their respective rates, while nine declared extra dividends and two provided for dividends which had been previously passed.  
Such, of course, shows a very satisfactory state of affairs. It indicates that business is going ahead and that the conditions are getting around to what might be expected in times of prosperity. But how much of this dividend paying and increased business activity would there be today if it was not for the war? There is a reason for the changed situation. Industry has taken a spurt because the war has given it a protection which it would not have secured otherwise under the existing demand for tariff duties for the purpose of revenue, but in the words of Senator Simmons not intended to give protection.  
Inasmuch as the war has taken the place of a protective tariff by increasing the effects of it and the perilous conditions are those which could be expected, not because of democratic action for that has not had anything in a stimulating way to do with it, but because Europe is at war.

**INDICATES AUSTRIA'S POLICY.**  
With the increased attention which is being attracted by the submarine activity in the Mediterranean there is some uncertainty as to just which one of the central powers is responsible for it, though it is generally attributed to Austria. There is no official report as yet for certain that it was a submarine of the dual monarchy which fired the torpedo into the Japanese liner without warning, but the French ministry of marine makes official announcement that it was an Austrian plunger which was responsible for the sending to the bottom of the steamer Ville de la Clotat as the result of which eighty lives were lost, and in that case, as with the Yasaka, no attention was paid to the international requirement that warning should be given and no effort was made to insure the safety of the non-combatants aboard.  
This apparently denotes the policy of Austria, if it is ultimately found that Austria is responsible for it, in its submarine warfare, and by not affording any protection to the defenseless passengers it repeats the murderous act that was committed in the case of the Ancona, over which this country launched such a firm protest to the Austrian government, and does it before there has been any admission of the demands of this country. Such gives pretty conclusive evidence of what it intends to do in the future, that it does not propose to be guided by international law or the rights of humanity, and inasmuch as it has happened since the Ancona case it is not possible to gather therefrom the nature of the reply which can be expected from Baron Burián.

**BLOCKING THE LEACHES.**  
When conditions exist which ought never to be tolerated the sensible thing to do is either to abolish them or to drive them to the wall by removing the cause for their existence. This is apparently what Fire Commissioner Adamson of New York has set out to do by the establishment of the New York firemen's emergency fund which was suggested by the conditions which were made to prevail through the existence of usurious money lenders who keep the nose of their patrons to the grindstone every moment they are within their reach.  
Through this fund made possible by a few patriotic citizens it is intended to provide a substitute for the money lenders in that such sums as the firemen of that city may need within moderation will be loaned to them at four per cent. and in that manner a large number of the city employees will be freed from the grasp of the loan sharks who find the municipal employees especially susceptible to their operations, with the result, as the

commissioner declares that many broken homes owe their misfortune to the methods of the money lenders. Learning that their activities were increasing on a large scale in the fire department of that city it is to the credit of the commissioner that he has set about the task of overcoming the evil and establishing in its place a substitute which promises such needed relief, and in view of the fact that it is worthy of adoption in the fire department of the metropolis it would appear that it would be advisable for the other departments of that city to give serious consideration to the establishment of similar funds.

**ENCOURAGE NITRATE INDUSTRY.**  
When Brigadier General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, urges in his annual report that the government make provision for securing such supplies of nitrogen as it needs in the manufacture of ammunition and high explosives from the air, there can be little question but what he points out a matter of vital concern to this nation.  
Except for a few private plants, the largest of which is that which has been developed in the south by the Dukes, dependence is placed upon the Chilean nitrate beds for the nitrogen used in the manufacture of powder and other explosives. That such a source of supply could be cut off in case of trouble with a foreign power has been plainly shown in the case of Germany which through the activities of British navy was deprived of its nitrate importations and was forced to resort to the manufacture of nitric acid by electrical processes.  
Such is what General Crozier would have this country do and thereby take advantage of the extensive natural resources it possesses in the way of waterpower which is now going to waste. To develop the valuable water privileges and falls about the country for the establishment of hydro-electric plants, or to lend such encouragement to private capital that it would be done would overcome the dependence which is now placed upon Chile and it would at the same time mean a utilization of a cheap power to which no attention is now paid. There are countless opportunities throughout the different sections of the country where some use should be made of this natural advantage which would operate to the benefit of users of commercial fertilizers as well as the nation.

**REMOVING THE INDIAN TROOPS.**  
After having fought valiantly in the campaign which has been waged by the allies in France, Great Britain has transferred its Indian troops to another field of operations, and King George took occasion to congratulate them upon the gallantry of their service and their patriotic sacrifices.  
The significance of this change is twofold. It is plainly evident that inasmuch as it has been considered advisable to send a force, which was brought a long distance at the opening of the war to hold back the German drive for Paris, to another locality, Great Britain is now prepared to have their places taken by other trained soldiers. The transfer does not mean that the western front is going to be weakened by their departure, but that others are ready to take their places and that they are considered more valuable for operations in another theater of the war.  
Secondly, the reference at least, Great Britain in all probability intends to use this seasoned army which has seen such hard service in Egypt or Mesopotamia, for it is evident that the expeditionary force at Kut-el-Amara is struggling against overwhelming odds, and in view of the rumored attack on the Suez canal, which is either already well organized or else is a fairy tale, the need of reinforcements in that region is apparent.  
The change therefore is pretty good evidence that the allies view with confidence their position in France and that they are making preparations against the situation that is developing at the other end of the Mediterranean.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**  
Lucky is the individual who is able to escape the grip of the grip.  
The man on the corner says: A day off is the worst thing that can happen to some men.

From all indications most of the preparations for leap year campaigns are being made in silence.

The season's greetings are not likely to be passed around very liberally among the nations of Europe.

Villa is declared to be a fugitive, but that is the least objectionable of many things that have been said of him.

With the sinking of two merchantmen without warning the submarine question in the Mediterranean goes from bad to worse.

Even though the Christmas mail was heavy, the postman knows what he is doing when it comes to distributing the first of the year bills.

If Austria is as undecided about its answer to the American note as rumor has it, there is little surprise that it is going outside for advice.

The hens which are participating in a contest to see which can lay the fewest eggs are not making any contributions to a lowered cost of living.

It is reported that Huerta is sick and from the stories being told about him it wouldn't be surprising if Villa was and thoroughly disgusted also.

Dr. Cook finds that it is a much more difficult task to explore Europe during the war than it was to get into the gumdrop regions of the frozen north.

The kaiser is declared to be seriously ill, but it is to be remembered that the crown prince has been sent to the great beyond on several occasions.

No one can blame "Down East" for not wanting to shoulder the responsibilities for sales which originate in Texas. It is bad enough bearing one's own burdens.

Henry Ford is to be commended for the fact that he left money enough with his peace party to get them home after they get tired seeing the sights.

For the sake of the great stage artist it is to be hoped that the stories about Sarah Bernhardt are no more than the tales of an enthusiastic press agent in anticipation of an American tour.

**UNDER HIS CAREFUL EYE**  
Mrs. Randall was systematically arranging bags, boxes, and wraps in the unoccupied seat of her Pullman section. "What in the world have you in the package?" she asked. "It's not the candy or the hat."  
"It's a surprise for you, my dear. I bought it the last thing before running for the train. Guess what!" Randall picked up the package with a pleased grin. "What do you think it is?"  
"I think—Oh, Ned, is it a camera?"  
"It is! A first class instrument, too. It takes pictures postal card size, and a baby could work it. We'll snap everything we see on the whole trip, won't we?"  
"Yes, as soon as it's daylight tomorrow I'll begin by taking you in the very act of sitting luxuriously on the observation platform of this California flyer. We'll make a complete record of our pilgrimage, my dear."

One day in San Francisco after Mrs. Randall had snapped her husband against a background of the Seal rocks and the sea, she sighed with deep satisfaction. "Just think, Ned, what fun it will be to have a picture of you and the Pacific ocean!"  
"And what can it be to have all those views of you on Mount Wilson," returned Randall laughingly. "When we relapse into old stay-at-home parents we can just look over these pictures and live again our travels and the wild adventures of the trip."  
"Yes, they're locked in the trunk, but I was thinking this morning that it would be nice to have them developed and have some cards printed and send them home, instead of sending the camera. I hope you're taking good care of all those rolls of film we've used."  
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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**  
Who Furnished the Supplies, the Town or the Schools.

Mr. Editor: In your issue of Dec. 25th your correspondent, Mr. Boardman, complains of my "falsely accusing" him of asserting "that our schools are an institution of the state," whereas what he said was that our schools are an institution receiving aid from the state. After calling attention to the indefinite nature of the word "institution," he goes on to say that he is not an institution, but a town, and that the word "institution" is used in our statutes, but like a county, city or school district, is a territorial division of the state; an assertion altogether different from what he represents and one which pleasantly does not refute. It is manifestly true and important in the discussion. What is that saying about pulling a note out of a brother's eye when there is a beam in thine own eye?  
His argument is based on his statement that the schools are an institution receiving aid from the state and so he reasons if a member of the school board has furnished supplies for the use of "our schools," he has furnished them to an institution, within the meaning of the law. And yet the Standard Dictionary, quoted by him from the Standard Dictionary, is "a corporate body or establishment instituted and organized for public use." The Standard defines an institution as one body. Mr. Boardman thinks it may be more than one, for I assume that the word "schools" is in the plural number.  
Mr. Boardman says that I seek to muddle the issue. Some one is muddled surely, but it better be left to the reader to say who that is. Let us not forget the wording of the law, section 1265: "Every person who, being a trustee or officer, of any institution receiving aid from the state, shall furnish supplies or be interested in any contract for furnishing supplies to such institution, unless he be the lowest bidder for such supplies, or for such contract after open competition, shall be fined \$50."  
Here are three propositions which do not muddle the issue, either one of

which is fatal to his contentions, and neither one of which he can refute: First, as to the institution. The statute refers to one institution, not to several, as "our schools" surely are. The criminal must be a trustee or officer and furnish supplies to a school institution. The word is not used in the indefinite or abstract sense when we speak of our laws or our homes as institutions, for this is a criminal statute, and refers to definite organizations. No careful reader of that statute will understand that it means by the word institution the schools collectively.  
Second, as to the place, the criminal must be an officer of "such institution." Now, a public officer does not serve two masters. If a school committee is a town officer, Mr. Boardman is challenged to point out from the statutes what other office he holds. There is no such office as committee of the "schools" or of any school, and I guess if it isn't in the statute, it isn't so.  
Third, if a school committee is an officer of the town, as I have maintained, that ends the matter, for Mr. Boardman himself says, and there is no misquoting this time: "If we were wise and careful about town funds we would have such a law enacted regarding town officials: from which it seems to follow by his own admission that town officials are not under this law, unless indeed Mr. Boardman is trying 'to muddle the issue.'"

And in the third place, who pays for the supplies? Are these bills paid by "our schools," the institution of which, as Mr. Boardman contends, the school board is an officer, and to which, as Mr. Boardman maintains, he has furnished the supplies? I had not learned of that fact. But if the law says the supplies either the butcher, the baker or the candlestick maker will tell us whether the supplies were furnished to "our schools" or to the town. They do not send their bills to the man who did not buy the goods. The law as above recited refers to the contract for supplies. Who is the contractor if not the one who pays the bills? If the town pays the bills, I venture that though the supplies have been furnished for the use of the schools, they have been furnished to the town.

**COUNTRY BOY.**  
Norwich, Dec. 29, 1915.

All Kinds of Weather Dues.  
Mr. Editor: Hasn't December been about as I predicted? Any one come nearer? I don't hardly think so, and even I predicted Sept. 22 that the winter would mostly be from the south swerving to southeast and southwest. I didn't think it possible for wind to be so decidedly "prevailing winds" as has been the case. Since the equinoctial period in September there has been up to date 83 days of such winds, in December so far 21 days with wind in southern points. But enough of that. "Poor man's December" is behind us and we are about to enter upon one of the wildest Januarys ever known. Mild weather the first few days, turning about the 5th to very cold, gales, snow, turning to rain, heavy fog, even thunder and lightning may be looked for in January, 1916. 'Twill be a wild month in every sense of the word. The terrible cold from very early in the year, and cold and sudden again means much sickness unless great care is taken; more colds, influenza and grippe in January, 1916, than in any one month in 30 years. The storm periods of January are so running together that the whole month will be sloppy, muddy, windy, at times icy, but I don't see any great hopes of filling ice-houses. The storms from Jan. 12 to 16 are very likely to be heavy snow, or if it is snow, rain and floods will immediately follow.

To those kind readers who have time after time written me such nice letters, I say thank you. I would like to publish cold, steady weather for January, but see nothing but a wild, disagreeable, sticky month.

Keep your feet warm, head cool and always have a convenient supply of quinine, catnip and pennyroyal on hand to break up a sudden cold. Deaths in January, 1916, you will find very, very dangerous.

Planetary conditions are exactly the same (that is, as nearly exactly as possible) as in January, 1915, and older readers of The Bulletin cannot

**THE VELVET HAMMER**  
A Good Natured Treatment in Verse of Some of Norwich's Prominent Men  
By ARTHUR BROOKS BAKER

CONNECTIONS are full of banks of such imposing size that they inspire extreme respect in the observer's eyes. The second largest in the state, it may be truly said, is that of which the subject of these stanzas is the head—the Norwich Savings, which has ample scads of yellow stuff, with no remote necessity for any brag or bluff.

THE aim of Arthur Baker, among other worthy things, has been to capture many coins and clip their busy wings— which purpose he's accomplished with commendable intent, with dividends which flow at a delectable per cent. from many Norwich industries which may not bear his name, but use his ample capital to help them play the game.

IN politics he shows the tallest kind of nerve and pluck, and as the reader might surmise, a faithful run of luck. The candidate by him proposed the voters won't reject, but with a rare exception are delighted to elect. He tries to sound in everything the true progressive note, and gives his full and free consent to let the women vote.

WHEN motors were invented and were lauded for their speed, he didn't hasten to forsake the tried and trusted steed, but let the other fellows fool with lame or balky sparks, and decorate the atmosphere with impolite remarks, until he saw the modern car with cylinders in herds—and then he wrote upon his check some sixty-horsepower words.

**Jump from Bed in Morning and Drink Hot Water**  
Tells why everyone should drink hot water each morning before breakfast.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days headachy, dull and unstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness?  
If we all would practice inside-bathing, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions, we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-cheeked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not so much as well as the waste material which it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms poisonous-like poisons which are absorbed into the blood stream. Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, should each morning, before breakfast, take a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless and certain means to success. The stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.  
Millions of people who had their turn at inside-bathing, attacks of acid indigestion, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning inside-bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone, its cleansing, sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.

help remembering the great suffering, with influenza, epizootic and kindred diseases, that year I distinctly remember my grandfather raising his head from the pillow when he and the entire family were suffering from influenza and saying to me:

"Boy, when you grow older, if any one asks you what year Grant was inaugurated, just tell him the year of the great sneeze."

**THE CLOUD DIGGER.**  
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**Stranglehold on Public School System.**  
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The boy passed his school examination last June and took his certificate to the department of health for the final test before being granted the permission to go to work. He was required to write several sentences, a few of the words were misspelled and the certificate was denied.

Justice Collins said he thought the educational qualifications should be left to the discretion of the board of education and that the department of health should merely decide whether the applicant is free from contagious diseases before the papers are granted.

He reserved decision and paroled young Hawkins until Jan. 18.

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The recent victory of Dr. G. Frank Lydston in forcing the American Medical association to reorganize and conduct their business legally will do much toward restoring to the people

**DAVIS THEATRE** Broadway  
New Vaudeville Today  
Triangle Photoplays  
3—Keith Acts—3  
Today—DUSTIN FARNUM In  
**THE IRON STRAIN** 6 REEL INCE PRODUCTION  
CHAS. MURRAY in "A GAME OLD KNIGHT"  
Two Real Keystone Comedy That is a Scream From Start to Finish  
3—Big Acts—3—VAUDEVILLE—3—Big Acts—3  
HEIN, WASHBURN, GEER ..... A Little Old Time Minstrelsy  
MASON, WILBUR, JORDAN ... Acrobatic Novelty, "A Soldier's Dream"  
MADELYN SHONE & CO. .... Comedy Singing and Talking Skit  
**THE BEST SHOW IN TOWN FOR THE MONEY**  
COMING  
FRI. and SAT. **THE VAMPIRE WOMAN** in **CARMEN**

**Today—AUDITORIUM—New Vaudeville**  
JUNE & RUSSELL ..... Comedy, Singing, Talking, Juggling  
Dainty Sister Act  
**JOE CASE** ..... Comedy Monologist  
**MYRTLE STEADMAN** in **THE WILD OLIVE**  
5 REEL PARAMOUNT FEATURE  
PARAMOUNT TRAVELOGUE ..... AN EDDIE LYONS COMEDY  
FRIDAY **MARGUERITE CLARKE** IN **HELENE**  
SATURDAY **MARGUERITE CLARKE** IN **HELENE**  
THE NORTH

**Colonial Theatre**  
"THE REPROACH OF ANNESLEY," 3 Reels Biograph  
"The Runt," 2 Reel Selig "Oh, Doctor," Kalem Comedy  
FRIDAY—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "A Night at the Show," Big Screen

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